

or very slightly rounded. The longest ray of the anal is about equal to the length of the head without the snout, and exceeds the length of the longest dorsal ray. The anal spines are subequal in length, the second one being nearly one-half as long as the head. The pectoral is nearly as long as the head, slightly longer than the distance of its tip from the origin of the anal; its length is contained about $4\frac{3}{4}$ times in the total length to end of scales. The ventral equals the pectoral in length, and extends farther back. D. XV, 14: A. II, 11; Sc. 14-86 (tubes)—24.

A narrow, light area along base of spinous dorsal, above which the fin is dark. Snout and iris very dark and humeral region and the region through which the lateral line passes with a dark pseudo stripe somewhat intensified at both ends, and almost forming bands on the body. The greatest width of this dark stripe somewhat exceeds the length of the eye. Base and upper half of pectoral orange. Traces of orange on cheeks and nape. The whole of lower portion of body largely orange. Ventrals, and all but the basal portion of the anal, dark; the ventrals with a bluish tinge. A pearly blotch on the lower portion of the pectoral. Soft dorsal and caudal more or less suffused with orange.

ON THE IDENTITY OF *COTTUS MACULATUS*, FISCHER, WITH
COTTUS BUBALIS, EUPHRASEN.

By TARLETON H. BEAN,

Curator of the Department of Fishes.

In a recent extract from the annals of the Scientific Association of Hamburg,* Dr. J. G. Fischer has described and figured a species of *Cottus* from Barbadoes. The anomaly of finding a species of this genus within the tropics induced me to examine the description very carefully, to ascertain, if possible, the source of Dr. Fischer's specimen. There is no reasonable doubt that the type of his new species is the common Father-lasher of Europe, and it is a source of wonder that the species should have been misinterpreted. After a study of our examples of *Cottus bubalis* from Bergen and Christiania, in Norway, and Leeds, England, I have no hesitation in stating that they agree perfectly with the description and figure of *Cottus maculatus*.

In some unknown way the locality of Dr. Fischer's specimen has been incorrectly given, and thus the describer of the supposed new species has been completely misled.

The differential characters claimed by Dr. Fischer for *Cottus maculatus* do not serve at all to separate his species from *C. bubalis*. The arrangement and number of the spines on the preoperculum are precisely the same in our examples of *Cottus bubalis* as represented in the figure

*Jahrbuch der wissenschaftlichen Anstalten zu Hamburg, ii, pp. 78, 79, taf. ii, fig. 8.

of *C. maculatus*. The ventral and the pectoral are not longer in our specimens than they are made to appear in the figure of the alleged new species.

The notion seems to have got abroad among some of the European ichthyologists that North America is a comparatively benighted and barbarous country, whose natural history is still in its infancy; it is perhaps owing to this impression that we are startled by information concerning the supposed occurrence of *Cottus* within the tropics, and of a species of *Platycephalus** in the Potomac River.

Our common little *Cottus aneus* of Mitchill also has been redescribed, from a New York specimen, under the name of *Cottus* (*Acanthocottus*) *anceps*.†

As a general rule it will be safe to intrust the novelties of fish distribution in our country to its resident ichthyologists

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CRUSTACEAN ALLIED TO HOMARUS AND NEPHROPS.

By SIDNEY I. SMITH.

Any additions to the small number of known types of existing Homaridæ are of special interest on account of the relations of the group to the Astacidæ and to several fossil forms, and for this reason it seems desirable to give a special notice of the following species recently taken in the Caribbean sea by the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

Eunephrops, gen. nov.

The species for which this generic name is proposed agrees with *Homarus* and differs from *Nephrops* and *Nephropsis* in the number and arrangement of the branchiæ, and in the evenly swollen branchial regions; it agrees with *Nephrops* and *Homarus* and differs from *Nephropsis* in possessing antennal scales and well-developed eyes; it agrees with *Nephropsis* and differs from *Homarus* and *Nephrops* in having very large antennal spines, and in being without any spine on the second segment of the peduncle of the antenna; and it agrees with *Nephrops* and differs from *Homarus* and *Nephropsis* in having slender and carinated chelæ.

Eunephrops Bairdii, sp. nov.

Female.—The carapax is nearly as broad as high, and the branchial regions and the dorsum, except in front, are evenly convex and rounded. The cervical suture is conspicuous and very deep, extends round beneath the narrow lateral lobe of the gastric region and joins the middle

* *Platycephalus americanus*, Sauvage, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. (2), i, 148, pl. ii, f. 3 (head only). Potomac River.

† *Cottus* (*Acanthocottus*) *anceps*, Sauvage, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris (2), i, 1878, p. 145, pl. i, f. xiii.